

The Saturday Evening Post

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 23, 1822.

NUMBER 30.

VOLUME I.

PRINTED BY ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
No. 53 MARKET STREET,
Four doors below Second st.—north side.

CONDITIONS.

The Saturday Evening Post is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; payable half yearly in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.
No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.
Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, throughout the year, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars additional—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar per square for three insertions.
A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

BYRON.

"His soul is dark as Erebus."

Satan his harp to Byron gave,
And said—"Go, sweep it well;
By thine, the murderer's recking grave—
Thy theme, the feasts of hell.

The place of sculls thy home shall be,
Thy bed the couch of shame;
Lunge in pollution's patric seal—
There build thy hope of fame.

To misery's child new misery add—
Tell him no pardon's given;
Drive the shuddering summer mad—
And break his hold on heaven!

Sleep, sweep the lyre to godless themes—
For vice a chapter twine;
Of horrors be thy waking dreams—
Of horrors that are mine:

Of agonies in hell that rise—
Of darkness that is felt;
Of sounding worlds—of sundring skies—
Of horrors yet unpeek'd!

Dark be the picture—let no light,
Nor dim ray illumine;
Dark as never-ending night—
As self-destroyer's doom!

Man's hope, man's peace for ever mar—
Felio's religion's sun;
Tread out Salvation's golden star—
And see thy work well done!"

He said—his lordship took the lyre,
And swept the strings along;

While Satan stood from heaven fire!

And un'd the goddess song!

BOSTON BARD.

ENIGMA.
If it be true, as some folks say,
Then stand by clear the way;
Yours of heroes, fam'd of you,
And you the sons of old Glendower,
And let us have fair play.

And ye, who boast, from ages dark,
A pedigree from Noah's ark,
Painted on parchmentice;
I'm older still, for I was there,
As first of all I did appear
With Eve in Paradise,

And I was Adam, Adam I;
And I was Eve, and Eve I;
In spite of wind or weather;
But mark me—Adam was not I,
Neither was Mrs. Adam I,
Unless they were together.

Suppose then Eve and Adam talking—
With all my heart, but were they walking,
There ends all simile:
For though I've tongue, and often talk,
And legs too, yet when e'er I walk
That puts an end to me—

Not such an end but that I've breath,
Therefore to such a kind of death

I made but small objections;

For soon again I come to view,

And though a Christian, yet 'tis true

I die by resurrection.

FRAGMENT.

The following beautiful and touching fragment is taken from the Charleston Courier. As it is signed P. and as we observe that a Dr. Percival arrived a few weeks previous to its date, at Charleston, from New Haven, we ascribe it to the poet of that name, whose compositions we have, heretofore had occasion to celebrate. In our humble opinion, no American has ever manifested greater poetical genius. Much of his verse would do honour to any European bard of the day.—Nat. Gaz.

LOUD, 46 Market street
is constantly on hand, a large
assortment of Ready made
which he will sell at very reasonable
Customers supplied at a short
feb 9-10

JAMES BIRD,
BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,
Tenth street, respectfully informs
the public in general, that he
has the Book and Shoemaking out
by strict attention to merit a short
feb 9-10

SUBSCRIBER
ERS for sale, at his Manufacture,
No. 36 Carters Alley, a few doors
from directly opposite Noyes,
an extensive supply of BOOTS and
various kinds and qualities. Also a
ment of Eastern Shoes.

JOSEPH COGGINS,
TREES FOR SALE.

A subscriber having purchased
at old established Nursery
the property of Samuel Coggs,
in addition to his former
be enabled to furnish him
large and general assortment of
PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and
ES.

It may be had by applying to the Sub
sent to Market street, where
quired, any day except Sunday.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Junr.
(N.J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m.

HAT STORE.

No. 23 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia.

C. WILLMARTH offers
Hats, which are
surpassed in quality
and durability.

Women are certainly not at all inferior
in resolution, and perhaps much
in courage, than is commonly imagined.
The reason they appear so is, because
men affect to be more afraid than they
really are, and men pretend to be less.

Moral and Religious.

THOUGHTS ON WINTER.

The poets have numbered among the felicities of the golden age, an exemption from the change of seasons, and a perpetuity of spring; but we agree with an elegant writer on this subject, that such poets have not made sufficient provision for that insatiable demand for new gratifications which seems particularly to characterize the nature of man. Our sense of delight is in a great measure comparative, and arises at once from the sensations which we feel, and those which we remember: thus ease, after torment, is pleasure for a time, and we are very agreeably recreated when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tenuity; but the joy ceases when we have forgot the cold; we must fall below ease again, if we desire to rise above it, and purchase new felicity by voluntary pain. It is therefore not unlikely, that however the fancy may be amused with the description of regions in which no wind is heard but the gentle zephyr, and no scenes are displayed but valleys enamelled with unfading flowers, and woods waving their perennial verdure, we should soon grow weary of uniformity, find our thoughts languish for want of other subjects, call on heaven for our wended round of seasons, and think ourselves liberally compensated for the inconveniences of summer and winter, by new perceptions of the calmness and mildness of the intermediate variations.

Every season has its particular power of striking the mind. The nakedness and asperity of the wintry world fills the beholder with pensive and profound astonishment; as the variety of the scene is lessened, its grandeur is increased; and the mind is swelled at once by the mingled ideas of the present and the past; of the beauties which have vanished from the eyes, and the waste and desolation that are now before them.

Yet let us reflect on the blessings Heaven grants us at this season, which appears to us so severe. The frost and cold prevent many hurtful vapours in the higher regions of the atmosphere from falling upon us, and even purify the air. Far from being always bad for our health, it often strengthens it, and preserves the humours from putrefaction, which a constant heat would certainly occasion. If the vapours which collect in the atmosphere were always to fall in rain, the earth would be too soft and wet, our bodies would be too full of humours, and too much relaxed; whereas the cold braces and promotes the circulation of the blood. In very hot countries, and where the winters are rainy and wet, serious and mortal diseases are much more frequent than elsewhere. We are told by travellers, that in Greenland, where the ground is covered with mountains of ice, and where in winter the days are only four or five hours long, the air is very wholesome, clear and light; and, except a few complaints in the chest and eyes (occurred partly by the quality of the food), they have seldom there the disorders so common in Europe. It is also certain that the constitution of the human body varies according to the different climates; consequently, the inhabitants of the northern countries have constitutions adapted to extreme cold, and are generally strong and robust. As man, though active by choice, and though labour is necessary to him, is still glad to interrupt his employments to taste the sweets of sleep; so also nature yields to the change of seasons, and takes a pleasure in it, because in reality it contributes towards our welfare and happiness.

THE MOST WRETCHED STATE OF MAN.

In a conference held between some Greek and Indian philosophers, in the presence of Chosroes, king of Persia, the following question was proposed for solution.

What is the most wretched state in which a man can find himself in this world?

A Greek philosopher said it was to pass feeble old age in the midst of extreme poverty. An Indian asserted that it was to suffer sickness of the body accompanied by pain of the mind. As for me, said the vizier Buzurgmir, I think that the greatest of miseries a man can experience in this world, is to see himself near the close of life without having practised virtue.

This opinion received the general approbation of this assembly of sages, and Chosroes ordered that it should be engraved on a marble tablet, and fixed up in the principal square of Ispahan, to offer to the people a subject of meditation, and remain an eternal lesson of wisdom.

Time, which devours all things, has destroyed this tablet; and in Persia, as with us, it is forgotten that the greatest of miseries in this world is to approach the close of life without having practised virtue.

Every year, as we grow older, appears shorter than the preceding, and the reason of it is this: all our ideas of time must be derived from that portion of it, in which we have already existed, and that must be the standard by which we measure it; as this standard therefore extends itself by our living longer, so every period must appear shorter in proportion to it: thus when we have lived ten years, one year is the existence; but when we have lived eighty, it is then but the eightieth part of the same term.

Great caution is required in making promises; but when made, they should see that we are rigid in performing them; our word passed, must not be broken. The meanness of tale bearing and detraction should be strongly impressed upon the mind in early life; and children reminded, that, not only duty, but a sense of

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE MISCELLANIST—No. 2.

"The north wind driveth away rain, so doth an angry countenance a backbiting tongue."

PROVERBS, Chap. 23, ver. 23.

honour, should lead them not to speak that of an absent person which they would not speak were he present.

If we have grounds to suppose a child guilty of misconduct, it is better to ascertain the truth by our own observation, or the evillice of others, than by a forced confession from himself. Yet sometimes it may be necessary to question him in order to find out the certainty. This must be done with great caution, not with that vehemence and hurry so commonly employed on such occasions; but with calmness and affection; cautioning him against answering in haste; reminding him of the importance and happy consequences of speaking truth; of our willingness to forgive, if he freely confesses his fault; and shows himself upright and honorable in his conduct.

In the proverb above quoted, this celebrated author plainly points out the remedy for an evil, which for its malignancy stands unparalleled in the catalogue of vices, and which, though we are pleased to call the age in which we live, enlightened, though we may suppose that the light of the gospel has driven away the darkness of vice, yet prevails to an alarming extent amongst us. The evil to which I allude is DETRACTION, the source whence many of the miseries of life flow, and the most destructive evil that was ever permitted to pervade the ranks of civilized society.

THE ORPHALINE ASYLUM.

The Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia, (says the Baltimore Morning Chronicle,) will shortly arise like the Phenix, more glorious from its ashes. However we may lament the loss of the property contributed by the hand of benevolence and philanthropy, by the ravages of the fiery element, we have no cause in such cases to apprehend, that the benefits resulting from such an establishment will be finally lost. Such melancholy catastrophes constitute so powerful an appeal to public sensibility, that every heart feels the pressure, and every hand is extended for contribution.

We have a Female Orphaline establishment in Baltimore; it has held on the quiet unassuming tenor of its way for several years, and has been constantly devoted to the exercise of unostentatious benevolence. It has been employed in the education of those unhappy children of the softer sex, who are bereft of their parents, and patiently in the performance of a christian duty, supplies the wants occasioned by the king of terrors. Now, if this little establishment had encountered a similar calamity, if it had been burnt to ashes with the tenants of its hospitality, how soon would public enthusiasm and sensibility have reared a magnificent fabric on its ruins?

But this establishment has not, thanks to our Creator, required such an awful stimulus to awaken public benevolence. It has wrought its way silently and gradually, but we trust permanently and effectually into notice. Like the silent but effective influence of a good and virtuous character, it steals upon the hearts of all degrees, and grows more luminous the more it is examined. Converts gained in this way, prove steady and steadfast friends, either in public or in private life; friends, whose confidence and assistance may be calculated on, as well in the hour of adversity, as in the blaze of prosperity. It is a partnership, an intercommunity of soul, that binds with cords of adamant. This is a treasure, of which we cannot be deprived, except that we prove ourselves by our actions, unworthy of its possession. As an evidence that our Orphaline establishment has been thus working its way, we will state this fact, that the managers contemplate the erection of a building, and that they received a spontaneous offer of a donation of one thousand dollars, whenever they are ready to commence their operations.

ARDENT SPIRITS.

The Boston Recorder, in noticing a sermon preached before the Massachusetts Society for the suppression of Intemperance, observes—"Ten thousand lives are yearly lost to the United States by intemperance! More than thirty millions of dollars are annually expended for this mortal poison! All respectable physicians agree that ardent spirits give no nourishment to the system, but form a polluted fountain of melancholy, disease and death!" They blunt the moral faculties and intellectual powers. "Of 87 persons admitted to the Insane Hospital N. York, last year, the insanity of 27 was caused by intemperance."

The following extract from this sermon ought to be perused by all who remain insensible to the evils produced by ardent spirits:

"I knew, a father who doated on his children. He was regular, apparently, in his habits, tender, perhaps to excess, in his affections, provident in regard to his family, respectful in public worship. But he fell into habits of intemperance. In one of the paroxysms of his disease, this once tender father pursued his own son with an uplifted axe in his hands, and would have put an end to his life, had he not been forcibly prevented.

"During the winter session of the General Court, and just after leaving the chamber of the Supreme Executive, where it happened to be my duty to attend, I was called by a ragged, shivering boy, whose sobs and tears almost prevented my understanding him, to visit his mother. His father, he told me, had split open her head with a stick of wood, and she was not expected to live. Shocked and full of horror, I followed him. On entering the place, I

found the woman in a crib formed of rough boards nailed against the wall, in the depth of poverty and distress. Never before was I so struck with the contrast in the conditions of mankind. Scarcely could I realize while standing in the cold mud of that cabin, that I was in the same town in which I had been just officiating before the Throne of Grace. The woman could speak. She told me that she had begged wood to make her and her child comfortable—that her husband insisted on taking some of it to a neighbouring grocery to buy rum—that she could not consent, and resisted; and that she received the wound in her head from his hand! He died not long after, a victim of his intemperance."

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture is the most certain source of strength, and wealth, and independence. Commerce flourishes by circumstances precarious, contingent, transitory, almost as liable to change as the winds and waves that waft it to our shores. She may well determine the youngest sister, for, in all emergencies, she looks to agriculture, both for defence and for supply. The earth, indeed, is doubly grateful, inasmuch as she not only repays forty fold to the cultivator, but reciprocally improves its improver, rewarding him with strength, and health, and vigour. Agriculture, therefore, is the true officina militum; and in her brave and hardy peasantry, she offers a legitimate and trusty sword to those rulers that duly appreciate her value, and court her alliance. It is, however, more easy to convert husbandmen into excellent soldiers, than to imitate Romulus, who could at will recruit them again. He first moulded those materials that conquered the world: peasantry victorious in war, laborious in peace, despisers of sloth, prepared to reap the bloodless harvest of the sickle, after having secured that of the sword. The only enjoyments, says Dion, that Romulus left to freemen were, agriculture and warfare; for he observed that men so employed are more temperate, less entangled in the pursuits of forbidden love, and subject to that kind of avarice only which leads them not to injure one another, but to enrich themselves at the expense of the enemy. But finding the each of these occupations, separate from the other, is imperfect, and produced murmur instead of appointing one part of the men to till the earth, and the other to lay waste the enemy's country, according to the institution of the Lacedaemonians, he ordered the same persons to exercise the employments both of husbandmen and of soldiers, and accustomed them, in time of peace, to live in the country, and cultivate the land, except when it was necessary for them to come to market, upon which occasions they were to meet in the city, in order to traffic; and to that end he appointed a market to be held every ninth day. And, in time of war, he taught them the duty of soldiers, and not to yield to any other, in the fatigues or the advantages that attend it.

Anecdotes of Distinguished Characters.

Soon after Dr. Swift was made dean of St. Patrick's, he was loitering one Sunday afternoon at the house of Dr. Raymond, with whom he dined at Trim (a little town near Dublin, of which he was vicar;) the bell had rung—the parishioners were assembled for evening prayers—and Dr. Raymond was going to church, which was scarce two hundred yards from his house. "Raymond," said the Dean, "I'll lay you a crown I will begin prayers before you this afternoon." "I accept your wager," replied Dr. Raymond, and immediately they both ran as fast as they could towards the church. Raymond, who was the nimblest man of the two, arrived first at the door, and when he entered, walked decently towards the reading desk. Swift never slackened his pace, but running up the aisle, left Dr. Raymond in the middle of it, and stepping into the reading desk, without putting on a surplice, or opening the prayer book, began the liturgy with an audible voice, and continued to repeat the service sufficiently long to win his wager.

The Duke de Roche, the favorite wit and buffoon of Louis XIV. was in his person far from being agreeable; his countenance was rather forbidding, and his person ill formed. Another nobleman, whose person was even inferior to that of Roche, having killed his antagonist in a duel, applied to the duke for his interest and protection, knowing it was the only channel through which he could obtain a parcon. The duke readily engaged in his friend's interest, and fairly rallied the king into a compunction. After the king had finished a fit of laughter, and given his royal promise, he enquired of Roche what could possibly induce him to be so strenuous in his intercession. "I will tell your majesty," said the facetious duke, "if he had suffered, I should have been the ugliest man in France."

When Oliver Cromwell, attended by Thurloe, once went to dine in the city, the populace rent the air with their exhortations. "Your Highness," said the secretary, "may see, by this, that you have the voice of the people, as well as the voice of God." "As to God," replied the prosector, "I will not talk about him here; but for the people, they would be just as noisy and perhaps more rejoiced, if you and I were going to be hanged."

CODGWELL's Office.

Day of February, at 3 o'clock, P.M.
to the purpose of the Manager, of the new series,
which will be drawn at the Washington
Hall, and the numbers drawn as follows,
which determined the fate of the whole Lottery in
five minutes.

No. 13—3—19—27—29

Drawn from the wheel out of thirty numbers,
Having closed the above Lottery to the satisfaction
of the public, the second class of the new series,
with the following scheme, is offered, and to
be drawn in five minutes, positively on the 11th
April next, at 3 o'clock, P.M. at Washington
Hall.

SCHEME.

SECOND CLASS—NEW SERIES.		
1 Prize of	5,000	is
1	1,500	1,500
1	800	800
3	200	600
4	100	400
250	12	5,000
1300	6	9,000
1760 Prizes		20,300
2300 Blanks		

4060 Tickets, at \$5 is 20,300

The prizes in this lottery will be determined by
thirty numbers as before.

Whole tickets for sale at \$5 50, Halves 2 75,

Quarters 1 57, Eighth 68.

Prizes to be subject as usual to 15 per cent.

Grand State Lottery.—10th Class.

Drawn on the 16th of April,

SCHEME.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	10,000	is
5	5,000	10,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
50	100	10,000
100	50	5,000
100	20	6,000
6500	6	39,000
7035 Prizes		100,000
12967 Blanks		

20,000 Tickets 5 100,000

Prizes payable in 60 days after the conclusion
of the Lottery.

Pennsylvania Lottery—2d Class.

SCHEME.

SCHEME.		
1 Prize of	\$15,000	is
1	8,000	8,000
1	5,000	5,000
3	2,000	6,000
5	1,000	5,000
10	500	5,000
Several	100	&c. &c.
Whole Tickets, do.	7 00	Quarters, 1 75
Half do.	3 50	Eighths, 87 1/2
		Sixteenths, 44.

The subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal
support he has received from his friends and the
public in his various concerns as a Commission Merchant
and Broker, and begs leave to assure them that
every attention shall be paid to trusts reposed;
that orders for the various lotteries in different
states shall have due attention—and for all prizes
drawn in State Lotteries, cash will be instantly
paid when drawn. Clubs and companies will be
served on the most reasonable terms. Notes,
bills and bonds discounted. Money advanced on
mortgages—several valuable farms for sale, in
Montgomery, Bucks, and other counties, by

Thomas Goodwin,

Lottery and Exchange Broker,
N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets, No. 77.

N. B. A valuable farm, about one hundred
acres, to rent, about 14 miles from the city.—
Likewise, several houses and lots in the village of
Haddington, four miles from Philadelphia.

Feb 2—11

WALDREN BEACH,

65 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and less for Sale, in Wholesale
quantities, the following articles—
Coke, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor
Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder,
Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale
quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to
Retail

Feb 2—11

HARDWARE.

A GENERAL assortment of IRONMONGERY,
CUTLERY, &c. may be constantly obtained
on moderate terms, by Store-keepers and others,
for cash or credit, at the subscriber's store, No. 57
Market, third door below Second street.

THOMAS SHIPLEY.

Jan 12—6m

Hamilton Village Inn.

ROBERT SHAW, Victualler, respectfully in-
forms his friends and the public, and brother
Victuallers, that he has taken the above Establish-
ment for the accommodation of those who may
honor him with their custom. Good and sufficient
Sheds for Horses, together with Pens for Sheep,
and accommodations for Drovers, Farmers, Wag-
gers, &c.

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Dyer.

SWILLIAMSON, No. 38, North Eighth
Street, Philadelphia, respectfully informs
the Dr. Good Merchants, that he still continues
the above business, of Dying French and Canton
Cravats, Levantines, Mantua and Florence Silks,
Satin, Velvets, Gauzes, Sewing Silks, Ribands,
&c. and restores Silks to their original colours,
Bombazets, Bombazens, Poplins, Broad Cloths,
Casings, Waterlo Shawls Dyed, Printed or
Spangled, and every article of Clothing.

S. W. flattens himself, from his long experience
in the above business, all those who may favor him
with their orders he hopes he will be able to give
general satisfaction.

Jan 12—6m

THE BUSINESS.

FORMERLY conducted by T. W. LEVERING,
deceased, Bell Caster, Brass Founder, Bell
Hanger and Lock-smith, is still continued at the
old established stand, No. 79 SOUTH FIFTH
STREET—capable person engaged, Casts and
Hangs Church, Turret, and Ship Bells, on reason-
able terms. House Bells, in town or country, neatly
hung, Locks, Jacks, and all sorts of Brass Furni-
ture, neatly repaired. Keys fitted to Locks,
Locks picked at the shortest notice.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Feb 2—11

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

KEMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 41 Chest-
nut, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers
for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White
Manufactured QUILLS, from \$2 50 to \$25 the
thousand.

Feb 2—11

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assort-
ment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best
materials, which they will sell for Cash, at
No. 50 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

GEORGE C. LENTNER,

JOHN PATTERSON.

Feb 2—11

G. PERSICO,

DRAWING Master and Miniature Painter, has
taken a room at Robinson's Carving and
Gilding store, No. 86 Chestnut street, where he will
take Likenesses on moderate terms. Ladies will
be waited on at their dwellings if more agreeable.
He also intends opening a Drawing School, where
all the branches of the art will be taught if a suffi-
cient number of Subscribers are obtained.

Terms—at his room, per quarter, \$9—Private
lessons at their dwellings, do. \$12.

Feb 2—11

Miscellaneous.

CURRENTS OF THE OCEAN.

Nassau, (N. P.) Jan. 30.—About ten
days ago a bottle was picked up by Mr.
Samuel Knowles, on the N. E. side of
Eleuthera, in about lat. 25, 30, and long.
76, 20, containing a slip of paper, on which
was written—"United States frigate Con-
gress, May 24, 1821. Homeward bound
from China. Lat. 27, 51, N. long. 66,
50. W. All's well." J. H. S.
E. P.

On the 8th of September was caught a
Sea Pigeon, near to the Isle of France, in
the Indian Ocean, with the following in-
scription tied to its tail:

I've seen the Betsey far at sea,
And where you soon may find it,
Whatever name your ship may be,
Please write her name behind it!"

"Brig Betsey, captain Robert Smith,
at sea, lat. 34, 13, S. long. 53, 8, W. from
Buenos Ayres, bound to London. This is
to ascertain the distance and courses this
bird may fly from this until it may be
caught, and you will oblige me by inserting
it in the public papers. Geo. Lord."—
This bird was caught in the American ship
Flora, from Calcutta, bound to Philadel-
phia.

The National Advocate, of New York,
notices a late annual meeting of the "Kroft
Club" of that city, held "at the house of
Johannus Nicolaus Grenzback, where they
feasted on Zour Crout, Smoked Goose, Sau-
sages, and such seasonable delicacies." At
this meeting, in addition to the many ho-
nors previously conferred, the learned Dr.
Samuel L. Mitchell was elected *Grand
Kroft*, which is the distinguishing appella-
tion of the presiding officer. In an ap-
propriate address upon the subject, the
learned doctor naturally enough extolled
the superlative virtues of cabbage, the nutri-
tious qualities of which, to use his own
expression, were such as to "excite a
smile on the lips of that useful domestic,
the cow."

Emigration.—We perceive that a society
called the "British Union Society," is
now forming at Doncaster, by a number of
religious families, for the purpose of estab-
lishing an agricultural colony in the
state of Illinois, in the United States. A
general fund is to be raised by subscrip-
tion for the purchase of land, stock, &c.;
and a common store is to be kept, from
which the colonists will be supplied with
goods at wholesale prices. Religious teach-
ers will be appointed, and the children will
be taught useful learning. Many other reg-
ulations are proposed in the plan, with a
view to ensure the success of the emigrants.

Plaid Cloaks.—No man can enjoy any
comfort of our present deployable wea-
ther, unless he provides himself with a
good plaid cloak. It is the most formida-
ble shield against the piercing invasions of
winter, which rudely runs its hand into
your bosom, and seizes the sources of life.
Besides the grateful warmth in its colour, and an
expansive benevolence in its folds, which
enables you to protect any shivering asso-
ciate, as a hen gathers her chickens under
her wings.—Charleston Courier.

Warning.—Two small lads in Belfast, (Me.) sons of John Merriam, Esq. and Mr. Geo. Hopkins, on the 5th instant, ventured out on a thin and brittle sheet of ice below the wharves. Outcries first drew attention to the spot, when they were seen trying to support themselves by the edge of the
ice, which constantly gave way under their pressure. Efforts were made to save them, but they perished, in the presence of agonized parents, brothers, sisters and friends, (who could render them no assistance) just before the boat reached them.

Panama Independent.—By accounts re-
ceived, it appears that the Isthmus of Pa-
nama has declared its Independence by the
voluntary will of the people. The inhabi-
tants took the opportunity to emancipate
themselves, afforded by the absence of Gen.
Cruz Murgeon, who had left Panama, in
order, in combination with the Spanish
functionaries who govern at Quito, to at-
tach Guayaquil. It is stated that Coro has
again fallen into the hands of the royalists,
and that Bolivar left St. Fe in November,
with a force of 9000 men, including the divi-
sion of General Sucre, for the purpose of
endeavouring to unite Quito to the other
departments of Colombia.

Shocking Accident.—We are informed,
that on Friday afternoon, 15th inst. about
dusk, an elderly woman named Rowan,
was overtaken on the road between Mount
Ephraim and Chew's Landing, New Jersey,
by several wood-wagons returning from the
ferry. She being very deaf and the
teamsters having collected in one wagon
in the rear, and suffering their horses to
travel without them, the leading horse of
the first wagon knocked her down before
she was aware of their near approach, and
shocking to relate, all the wagons in
company, (four or five) ran over her—when
taken up she was so dreadfully bruised and
mangled as to survive but three hours.

Fire.—On Saturday night last, some vil-
lains broke open and set fire to the house
of General Solomon Van Rensselaer, in the
neighbourhood of Albany, which, together
with much valuable property was entirely
consumed. The family of Gen. Van Rens-
selaer reside in the city Albany; but his
son alone slept in the house on the night
of the fire. Gov. Clinton has issued his
proclamation, offering a reward of five
hundred dollars for the apprehension of

the perpetrators of this crime and Gen.
Van Rensselaer, offers five hundred more.

The editor of the New-York Evening
Post has seen a letter mentioning that the
house was gallantly defended by the Gen-
eral's son, who slept in it alone, with fire
arms, for some time; and also, that anonym-
ous letters have been received by the Pa-
troon and by Mr. Oliver Kane, of Albany,
Esq., of Hartfort, warning them to be ready, for
that their turn comes next.

Our readers may recollect that the same
house was attacked by a gang of villains, a
few weeks since, one of whom was wounded
by Gen. Van Rensselaer's son, upon which
they made off.

A correspondent asks permission to sug-
gest, through the medium of the National
Intelligencer, that, considered as a revenue
measure, "a tax of 25 cents per gallon on
certain Domestic distilled spirits, would
give us an additional revenue of five millions
of dollars, besides eminently improving the
public morals, and promoting the general
prosperity of our country."

Charleston, Feb. 13.

The U. S. schr. Alligator, Lieut. Comdt. Stock-
ton, will proceed, forthwith, from this port to the
West Indies, for the safety and protection of
navigation from pirates. The time of service of the
crew of the Alligator has expired, but, upon being
told by Lieut. Stockton of the cruise on which
their country wished them to engage, to employ
three months, they gave their commander three
cheers, and entered to a man.

Washington, Feb. 21.

The Board of Commissioners for deciding on
claims under the Spanish Treaty are most indus-
triously engaged in the busness confided to them.
Important points are occasionally decided. A deci-

THE OLLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor."

EPIGRAPH ON A MISER.

Beneath this verdant hillock lies
DEMAR, the wealthy and the wise.
His heirs, that he might safely rest,
Have put his carcass in a chest—
The very chest in which they say,
His other self, his money, lay.
And, if his heirs continue kind,
To that dear self he left behind,
I dare believe, that four in five
Will think his better half alive.

SINGULAR INTERMARRIAGE.

A Mr. Hardwood had two daughters by his first wife, the eldest of whom was married to a Mr. John Coshick. This Coshick had a daughter by his first wife, whom old Hardwood married, and by her he had a son. Therefore, John Coshick's second wife could say:

My father is my son, and I'm my mother's mother;
My sister is my daughter—I'm grandmother to
my brother.

INGENIOUS ANAGRAM.

The following Anagram on the well known Biographer, WILLIAM OLDYS, may claim a place among the first productions of this class. It was written by Oldys himself, and was found by his executors in one of his manuscripts.

W. O.

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you,
And one friend OLD IS worth an hundred new.

EPICRAM.

To an unemployed Barrister.
It, to reward them for their various evil,
All lawyers go hereafter to the Devil,
So little mischief dost thou from the law,
Thou'll surely go below without a cause!

THE EVILS OF BEING IN LOVE.

To be in love, where scorn is bought with groans,
Coy looks with heart-sore sighs—one fading moment's mirth;
With twenty watchful, weary, tedious nights;
If haply won, perhaps, a hapless gain:
If lost, when then a grievous labour—
However, but a folly bought with wit,
Or yet a wit with folly vanquished.

Some years ago, there was in the house of commons, two members named Montagu Mathew, and Mathew Montagu; the former a tall handsome man, and the latter a little man. During that session of parliament, the speaker having addressed the former, Montagu Mathew observed it was strange he should make such a mistake as there was as great a difference between them as between a horse cheonut and a cheonut horse.

The Earl of Chesterfield, when old, feeble, and on his last legs, was strenuously advised by his friend Sir Thomas Robinson—who was above six feet high, “to go abroad and take exercise, or he would die by inches.” “If that must be the case,” said the noble wit, “I am very glad I am not so tall as you, Sir Thomas.”

ENIGMAS.

Addressed to the Medical Students of the University of Pennsylvania.

[Concluded from our last.]

11. Three-twelfths of the effect produced by the conflagration of the Orphans Asylum, a vowel, a consonant, and three-sevenths of a Goddess.

12. One half of the pursuits of enterprising and industrious citizens, and three-fifths of an instrument used by a teacher.

13. Two-tenths of the name of formerly a celebrated general, a consonant, and one-fourth of an article which accompanies an army.

14. One-half of an instrument of protection, a consonant, and three-twelfths of a State.

15. Three-tenths of a science accomplished in seminaries, and part of the body of a quadruped.

16. One half of an imaginary king, three-sevenths of an attorney, three-fourths of a colonel, and two-fifths of a mistake.

17. Three-tenths of the hope of mankind, and part of the creation.

18. Two-sevenths of a son of Esculapius, two-sevenths of an act contrary to law, and a vowel.

One-half of a feast given in honour of a Demi-God, and two-sevenths of a naval commander.

Three-sevenths of natural philosophy, two-thirds of an offence, two-sevenths of a place to retain water, two-eighths of a poet, and a consonant.

The 6th Enigma, which appeared last week, should read:

Three-ninths of a place of worship, a consonant, and four-fifths of a military manoeuvre.

The consonant was omitted—which alters the sense, and will prevent the solution.

It being the request of our Correspondent, we have deferred the Answers, signed “A STUDENT,” until next week, when they shall be given, with any alterations that may be made. We are desirous to do this, because the two last of them gives the state of the whole characters.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

MATHEMATICS.

Wishing to fill a twelve gallon cask, which already had eight gallons of spirits in it, I placed it under a pipe of clear water, which ran at the rate of one gallon in eight minutes; but forgetting it, I suffered it to remain 60 minutes, and now wish to be informed by some of your ingenious correspondents, how much liquor then remained in the cask, by which you will oblige your friend, &c.

Ht.

A QUESTION.

How thick must be the metal of a concave copper ball, six inches diameter, outside, so as to sink to its centre in common water?

JOB PRINTING

BANK Checks, Law Blanks, Commercial Blanks, Catalogues, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, Circular Letters, Lottery Tickets, and Hand Bills of every description.

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander,
No 52 Market street.

WM. WALLACE,
No. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Has Received of the late Arrivals,

TEN cases of LEGHORN, containing an assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's Hats and Bonnets, which will be sold by the case, dozen or otherwise, as low as they can be bought in the city.

ALSO,

Fashionable Winter Bonnets, White Chip and America Straw do. Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Trimmings, &c.

1 case super black and colored Bombazines, 1 do. Elegant Merino Shawls and Scarfs, 2 do. Nankin and Canton Crapes,

1 do. new style Merino pattern Furniture Chintz, Irish Linens, Sheetings, and Diapers,

An assortment of French and India Silks, Lace Veils, Shawls, &c.

4-Ingrain Carpeting, 4-Ingrain Hemp do. a new and superior article.

With a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods and Military line.

dec 22—tf

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.

SEVERAL sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. Apply to ISAAC ELLIOTT, No. 82 Chestnut street.

feb 2—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

Silk, Woolen, and Cotton Dyer, &c. &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices.

feb 2—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

R EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 Lombard street, a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

THOMAS YOUNG.

feb 2—tf

LEATHER STORE.

A BRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.

WM. STEVENS.

No. 64, corner of Gray's Alley and Front street.

sep 15—tf

REMOVAL.

T HE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¢ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¢ cents per gallon Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS.

No. 64, corner of Gray's Alley and Front street.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BREWERY.

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